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**SOUTH CAROLINA
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
DEPARTMENT**



**ANNUAL REPORT
1991-1992**

Printed Under The Direction Of The
State Budget And Control Board

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STATE DOCUMENTS

South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department



JOE S. DUSENBURY, Commissioner



1410 Boston Avenue • Post Office Box 15 • West Columbia, South Carolina 29171-0015

October 15, 1992

The Honorable Carroll A. Campbell Jr.
Governor, State of South Carolina
State House
Post Office Box 11369
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

Dear Governor Campbell:

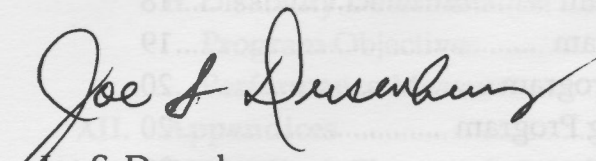
In compliance with the *Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976*, I hereby submit to the General Assembly, through you, the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department's annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1992.

The department served 45,154 South Carolinians with disabilities and rehabilitated 8,194 into gainful employment during fiscal year 1991-1992. Of the rehabilitated, 5,017 were individuals with severe disabilities (individuals with a disability or combination of disabilities which severely limited their ability to function in their work lives and personal lives).

Using the most recent figures gathered by the Rehabilitation Services Administration in Washington, D.C., our calculations show that the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department once again ranked number one in the country in the number of persons with disabilities rehabilitated and now working per 100,000 population.

The department helped South Carolina's taxpayers, too, by putting 8,194 citizens with disabilities to work and, as a result, adding new taxpayers, adding money to the state's revenue and reducing the amount of tax money that would have been paid to these individuals.

Respectfully submitted,


Joe S. Dusenbury
Commissioner

MBH
Enclosure

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III. Key Staff Members

A. Executive Staff

Joe S. DusenburyCommissioner
Preston H. ColemanAssistant Commissioner, Administrative
Services
Peter B. HowellAssistant Commissioner, Program Evaluation
and Training
Paul G. Knight, Ed.D.Assistant Commissioner, Case Services
P. Charles LaRosa Jr.Assistant Commissioner, Executive Duties
David C. LeverAssistant Commissioner, Comprehensive
Rehabilitation Programs
John E. Batten IVAttorney
Durham E. CarterAssistant to the Commissioner, Client
Relations
Allen T. Gantt Jr.Director, Personnel
Vincent Rhodes Jr.Assistant to the Commissioner, Statewide
Programs and Facilities
Richard A. VandiverDirector, Disability Determination Division

B. Regional Programs

Larry C. BryantRegional Program Supervisor
Larry M. HarrelsonRegional Program Supervisor
Raynold StoudemayerRegional Program Supervisor

C. State Office Staff

Lamar P. BrownDirector, Inventory and Supply Services
Wilber M. CorderDirector, Procurement Services
Thomas K. CurtisDirector, Finance
LaNelle C. DuRantProject Director, Assistive Technology Project
Thomas C. HadwinSupervisor, Program Audits
Mary Beth M. HillAssistant Director, Public Information
Anthony J. Langton Jr.Project Director, Center for Rehabilitation
Technology Services
William D. LeitnerDirector, Property and Transportation
Management
John H. LockmanManager, Data Processing
E. Houston McMillionDirector, Staff Development and Training
Joseph N. MorrisManager, Internal Audits

D. Other Supervisory Offices and Staff

Aiken:

Area VR Office
Raymond W. Mizell
855 York Street, N.E.

Allendale:

VR Sub-office
606 Walnut Street

Anderson:

Area VR Office
Robert E. Pettigrew
3001 Mall Road

Patrick B. Harris Psychiatric
Hospital
Roger L. Pedrick
U.S. #76 at Road #100

Beaufort:

Area VR Office
Constance S. Gardner
Highway #170

Camden:

Area VR Office
Roy E. Burbage
15 Battleship Road Ext.

Charleston:

Area VR Office
James N. Benton
4360 Dorchester Road

DDD Regional Office
Michael H. Lussier
209 Fairfield Park, Hwy. #7
1064 Gardner Road

Medical University Hospital
Facilities
G. David Smoak
Medical University of South
Carolina
171 Ashley Avenue

Columbia:

Area VR Office
H. Wehman Sieling
1330 Boston Avenue
West Columbia

Correctional Programs
James L. Rice
Watkins Pre-Release Center
1700 St. Andrews Terrace Road

DDD Regional Office
James S. Howie Jr.
Suite 300
3600 Forest Drive

G. Werber Bryan Psychiatric
Hospital
Frank V. Grobusky
220 Faison Drive

Earle E. Morris Jr. Alcohol and
Drug Addiction Treatment
Center
Frank V. Grobusky
610 Faison Drive

State Hospital Rehabilitation
Facility
Frederick C. Jones
Babcock Building
2100 Bull Street

VR Sub-office
Frederick A. Lord
4600 Forest Drive, Suite 1

William S. Hall Psychiatric Institute
Frederick C. Jones
2414 Bull Street

Youth Services Facility
Birchwood Campus
5000 Broad River Road

Conway:

Area VR Office
Sally C. Daniel
3009 4th Avenue

Dillon:

VR Sub-office
South Second Avenue

Florence:

Area VR Office
B. Keith Floyd
W. Darlington Street at Jody

Palmetto Center
Robert L. Stevens
Route 2, Stokes Road

Gaffney:

VR Sub-office
1539 Old Georgia Highway

Georgetown:

VR Sub-office
1777 North Fraser Street

Greenville:

Area VR Office
O.D. Parker
105 Parkins Mill Road

DDD Regional Office
Paul M. Kelly
Suite 208
300 University Ridge

Holmesview Center
Joe E. Aiken
Route 8
Old Easley Bridge Road

Greenwood:

Area VR Office
H. Chris Caver
2345 Laurens Highway

Hartsville:

VR Sub-office
118 West College Avenue

Kingstree:

VR Sub-office
405 Lane Road

Lancaster:

Area VR Office
Johnny Dewese
Roddey Drive

Laurens:

Area VR Office
Charles M. Wilson
Laurens-Clinton Highway #76
Clinton

Marlboro:

Area VR Office
Larry M. McAlister
Route 4, Box 66
Bennettsville

Moncks Corner:

Area Sub-office
111 Pine Street

Newberry:

VR Sub-office
2119 Wilson Road, Hwy. #76

Oconee-Pickens:

Area VR Office
Lillian N. Rochester
1951 Wells Highway
Seneca

Orangeburg:

Area VR Office
John A. Lybrand
780 Joe S. Jeffords Highway, S.E.

Ridgeville:

MacDougall Youth Program
Duncan S. Felder Jr.
Route 1, Highway #27

Rock Hill:

Area VR Office
W. David Smith Jr.
1020 Heckle Boulevard

Spartanburg:

Area VR Office
C. Martin Isetts
353 South Church Street

Summerville:

VR Sub-office
133 East First North Street

Sumter:

Area VR Office
Emmett W. Tolson Jr.
1760 North Main Street

Union:

VR Sub-office
Duncan By-Pass

Walterboro:

Area VR Office
William B. Rogers
Industrial Park
521 Recold Road

West Columbia:

Center for Rehabilitation
Technology Services
Anthony J. Langton Jr.
1410-C Boston Avenue

Evaluation Center
Lucerne W. Melton
1400 Boston Avenue

Computer Training Program
James L. Washam
1410-A Boston Avenue

DDD Central Office
Richard A. Vandiver
1252 Boston Avenue

Independent Living Program
David C. Lever
1410-C Boston Avenue

Muscular Development Program
Alan C. Frederick
1410-D Boston Avenue

Rehabilitation Engineering
Program
Gregory W. McGrew
1410-C Boston Avenue

South Carolina Assistive

Technology Project
LaNelle C. DuRant
1410-C Boston Avenue

State Office

1410 Boston Avenue

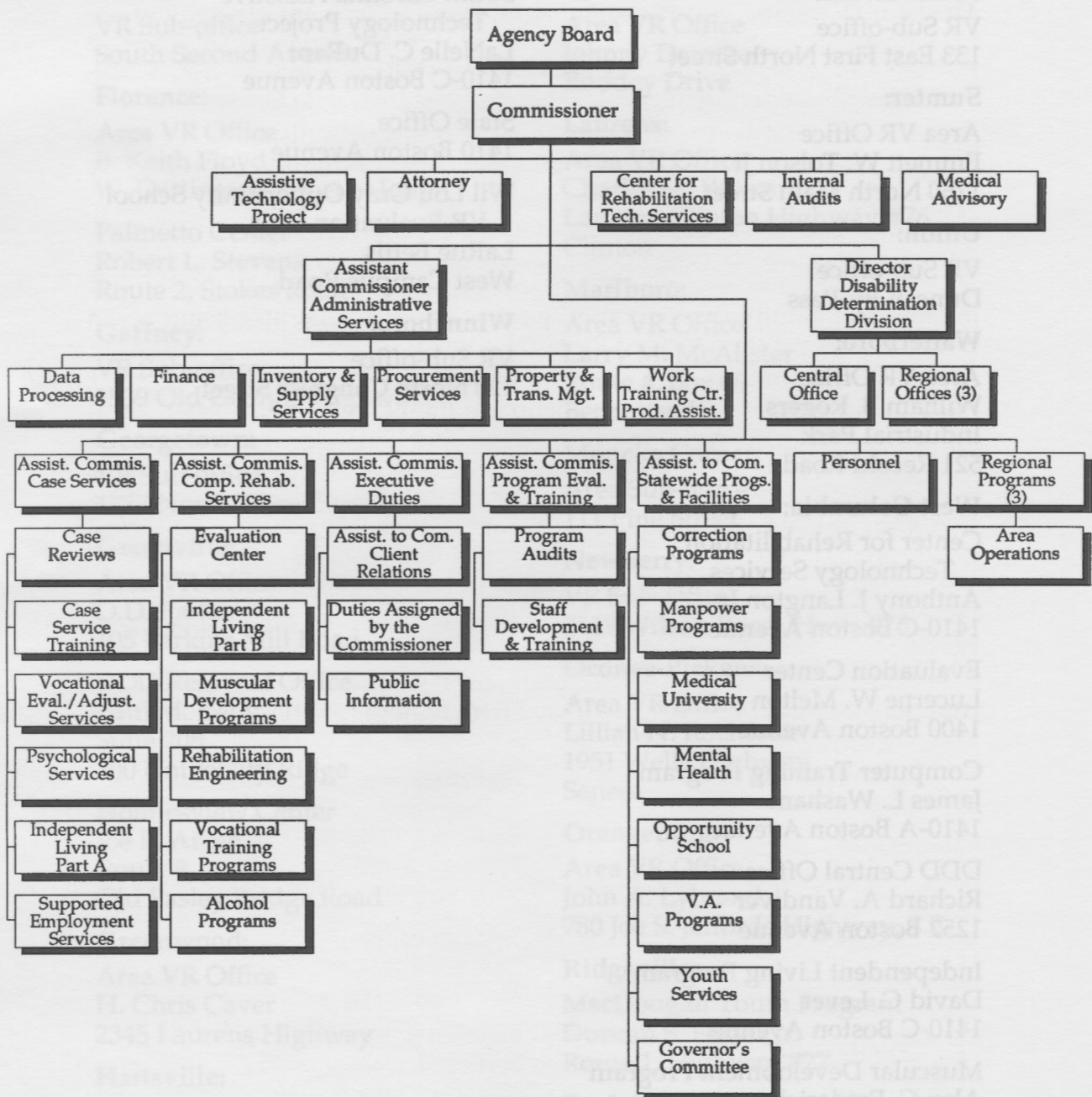
Wil Lou Gray Opportunity School

VR Evaluation Unit
LaRue Bettis
West Campus Road

Winnsboro:

VR Sub-office
120 North Congress Street

IV. Management Organizational Chart



V. Internal Changes

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department officially established the South Carolina Assistive Technology Project under a grant awarded by the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR), an arm of the Department of Education in Washington, D.C.

(Adaptive aids or devices which help individuals with disabilities become more independent in education, employment, daily living and recreation are now referred to as assistive technology.)

The project will include centralized statewide technical assistance, information and training resources; four regional technology service areas providing direct client services, four user assistance centers providing local-level information, community dissemination points, and a mobile link using a van which travels the state serving the rural population.

On October 10, 1991, the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department broke ground for the construction of the Berkeley-Dorchester Vocational Rehabilitation Work Training Center. The 17,834 square-foot center is located on Highway #17-A, halfway between Moncks Corner and Summerville and eight miles from each town. The programs offered at the new rehabilitation work training center will help many individuals with disabilities return to the job market as active, successful, contributing employees.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Department's Georgetown Sub-office moved from its office at 103 Queen Street to new facilities located at 1777 North Fraser Street during April of 1992.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Department's Kingstree Sub-office moved from its office at 114 North Academy Street to new facilities located at 405 Lane Road during June of 1992.

1954

The Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1954 improves financing for the program in order to help the states improve their services.

This act also makes it possible for a separate commission to administer South Carolina's vocational rehabilitation program.

1957

The South Carolina General Assembly sees this as an opportunity for vocational rehabilitation to help South Carolinians with disabilities and passes legislation, Act 105, in 1957 to make South Carolina's program a separate state agency with permanent agency status.

The newly-created South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department

VI. The South Carolina State Agency of Vocational Rehabilitation

The South Carolina State Agency of Vocational Rehabilitation sets policy under which the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department operates.

The seven members, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate, serve seven-year terms.

Each member represents one congressional district and there is also one member-at-large.

E. Roy Stone Jr., Greenville
4th Congressional District, 1993
chairman

H. Lucius Laffitte, M.D., Allendale
member-at-large, 1999
vice chairman

Phillip J. Canders, Blythewood
2nd Congressional District, 1994

Harry W. Findley, Anderson
3rd Congressional District, 1996

H. Allen Morris, Moncks Corner
6th Congressional District, 1995

Alease G. Samuels, Walterboro
1st Congressional District, 1993

J. Hewlette Wasson, Laurens
5th Congressional District, 1998

In addition, Joe S. Dusenbury, commissioner of the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department, serves as the agency's secretary.

VII. History

1920

World War I creates a need for a program to return a large population of veterans with disabilities to gainful employment.

Congress passes the Vocational Rehabilitation Act establishing the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation within the federal government.

President Woodrow Wilson signs into law the Smith-Fess Act making available financial aid to all states — aid to help them develop programs of guidance, training and placement for people whose physical disabilities make them vocationally handicapped.

1927

Such a rehabilitation program does not start in South Carolina until 1927, when the South Carolina General Assembly authorizes the state superintendent of education to accept the federal funds available for vocational rehabilitation and to create the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation of the South Carolina Department of Education.

With a staff of two people, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation begins providing vocational training for persons with physical disabilities through vocational schools in Charleston and Greenville and through on-the-job training.

1935

The Federal Social Security Act of 1935 endowed this temporary federal training program with permanent status.

1943

The passage of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1943 drastically changes vocational rehabilitation by extending services to individuals with mental retardation.

The act also provides that a rehabilitation client can receive any service necessary to realize full employment potential and makes federal funds available to provide required medical, surgical, and other physical restoration services.

1954

The Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1954 improves financing for the program in order to help the states improve their services.

This act also makes it possible for a separate commission to administer South Carolina's vocational rehabilitation program.

1957

The South Carolina General Assembly sees this as an opportunity for vocational rehabilitation to help South Carolinians with disabilities and passes legislation, Act 108, in 1957 to make South Carolina's program a separate state agency with permanent agency status.

The newly-created South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department

VI. The South Carolina State Agency of Vocational Rehabilitation

goes right to work — creating a network of local offices to better serve the major population areas in the state and developing a network of referrals. South Carolina becomes the first state in the nation to set up a rehabilitation facility within a state hospital setting to provide services to the institutionalized person with mental illness. It is also one of the first states to work with individuals with mental retardation within institutions.

1960–1972

In 1960 the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department establishes in Greenville the first area vocational rehabilitation work training center.

To better utilize tax dollars, the department begins to enter into cooperative agreements with other state agencies and institutions including the Department of Corrections, the Department of Education, local school districts and the Medical University of South Carolina.

1973

The department's mission changes when the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, federal legislation which places emphasis on services for persons with severe disabilities, is passed.

1976

The department opens its first West Columbia Campus facility, an evaluation facility with 18 beds serving clients from all areas of the state. The building was named to honor Dill D. Beckman, commissioner, who retired in 1976.

1979

The Independent Living Program, funded by a federal grant, is established. This program allows the department to increase the independence level of people with more severe disabilities, people who will probably never join the work force.

1984

The department launches its Computer Training Program, providing instruction in computer programming to carefully-selected, highly-qualified persons with disabilities.

Construction ends on the 34,000-square-foot state headquarters, the Joe S. Dusenbury State Office Building, located on Boston Avenue in West Columbia. It houses the administrative and support services departments of the statewide vocational rehabilitation program.

1986

The department builds a Barrier-Free Model Home on the West Columbia Campus to demonstrate ways people with mobility difficulties might increase their homes' accessibility.

1987

The department adds a Rehabilitation Engineering Program in July. This program looks at the physical barriers individuals with disabilities encounter

VIII. Programs

and uses an engineering approach toward helping those individuals on the job, at home, etc.

The Computer Training Program moves to a new facility, the Robert E. McNair Building, and adds computer assisted drafting and automated office occupations to its curriculum.

The department opens an 18-bedroom dormitory, the Richard W. Riley Building, attached to the computer training program building. The building houses trainees from across the state during their training.

In October the department's Muscular Development Program dedicates its new building, an ultramodern facility featuring state-of-the-art physical therapy equipment, a therapeutic swimming pool, a well-equipped exercise area and a steam room. The building was named the Ernest "Fritz" Hollings Building to honor Hollings for his longtime service to the department.

The department begins the Center for Rehabilitation Technology Services (CRTS), funded by the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR), an agency of the United States Department of Education.

The center assesses the need for, improves, and expands the application of technology-related services to persons with disabilities and develops test models of delivery systems for rehabilitation technology services in South Carolina.

1988

In December the J.M. Foundation selects two of the department's programs as finalists in the 1988 Search for Excellence competition.

The foundation honors the computer programmer training course and the Vocational Rehabilitation/Citizens and Southern National Bank's Job Readiness Program as two of the nation's finest service programs.

1990

In August the department celebrates the passage of the Americans With Disabilities Act. During this ceremony the department dedicates the recently-completed facilities of the Center for Comprehensive Programs on the West Columbia Campus.

In October, the Rehabilitation Services Administration in Washington, D.C., names the Vocational Rehabilitation Department's Computer Training Program as one of the nation's five exemplary programs that increase employment opportunities for people with disabilities.

In December, the J.M. Foundation honors the department's Aiken Vocational Rehabilitation Training Center as a finalist in its 1990 Search for Excellence competition.

1991

In February the department opens its Hartsville Vocational Rehabilitation Sub-office which replaces the facilities located at 1023 West Carolina Avenue in Hartsville.

In June, Governor Carroll A. Campbell Jr. chooses the Vocational Rehabilitation Department to administer a grant from the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research, establishing the South Carolina Assistive Technology Project. The project will help create assistive technology service delivery programs for people with disabilities throughout the state. Assistive technology uses adaptive aids or devices to help individuals with disabilities become more independent.

In October, the department breaks ground for the construction of the Berkeley-Dorchester Vocational Rehabilitation Work Training Center. The 17,834 square-foot rehabilitation center is located on Highway #17-A, halfway between Moncks Corner and Summerville and eight miles from each town. The department expects the new Berkeley-Dorchester VR Work Training Center to open early in fiscal year 1992-1993.

1992

The Vocational Rehabilitation Department's Georgetown Sub-office moved from its office at 103 Queen Street to new facilities located at 1777 North Fraser Street during April of 1992.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Department's Kingstree Sub-office moved from its office at 114 North Academy Street to new facilities located at 405 Lane Road during June of 1992.

VIII. Programs

A. The Process

South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department offices across the state provide vocational rehabilitation services to South Carolinians with disabilities.

These services help prepare clients for and help them find suitable employment.

During fiscal year 1991–1992, the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department successfully rehabilitated 8,194 South Carolinians with disabilities.

Eligibility

Any individual who has a physical or mental disability which, for that individual, constitutes or results in a substantial handicap to employment — but for which there is a reasonable expectation that with vocational rehabilitation services that individual could be employed — is eligible to receive services from the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department.

Evaluation

Once an individual applies to the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department, the vocational rehabilitation counselor arranges a medical evaluation to identify the physical and/or mental disability.

During the diagnostic evaluation phase, the staff identifies those job-related functions the individual can and cannot perform through standardized testing, counseling, work sampling, work evaluation and/or a review of past work history.

Once the staff establishes that the individual is eligible to receive services from the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department, the counselor and the individual use the information gathered during the evaluation to develop an individualized written rehabilitation program, a program of services tailored specifically for that client, leading to gainful employment.

This individualized written rehabilitation program outlines specific rehabilitation services designed to reduce, remove or accommodate the client's vocational disability or disabilities. It takes into consideration the client's medical, social, psychological and vocational needs, interests, and aptitudes as identified by the evaluation.

Counseling and Guidance

Counseling and guidance services are primarily provided within the counselor/client relationship throughout the entire rehabilitation program.

Job Placement

All services contribute toward the client's job placement.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Department considers no client rehabilitated until he or she begins working on a job suited to his or her vocational capacities and physical abilities.

Additional Services

Some clients may require additional services prior to job placement like adjustment services, extra training, the provision of artificial appliances or other services.

The department purchases other services based on the clients' economic need and ability to participate in their rehabilitation.

Adjustment Services

During the client's participation in rehabilitation services, the client may receive adjustment services, if necessary — classes in which the client works to develop social skills, job interviewing skills, job survival skills, coping skills, and good hygiene skills, for example — as well as training in the rehabilitation training center to build work tolerance, endurance, work skills, etc.

These services help the client learn to deal with day-to-day situations and problems and learn to get along in the community and on the job.

Training

The Vocational Rehabilitation Department may sponsor, when appropriate, some clients' course work or special skills training through vocational schools, trade schools, technical schools, business schools, colleges or universities — when such course work equips the client with the skills needed to improve his or her marketability and if the client is unable to obtain assistance through other sources.

Artificial Appliances

If a client needs a wheelchair, limb, brace, hearing aid, or other kind of artificial appliance in order to perform satisfactorily on the job, the department may help provide these artificial appliances.

Other

In addition, the department may help some clients by providing other miscellaneous services.

For instance, the Vocational Rehabilitation Department may help them acquire occupational licenses, tools, equipment or supplies — if, by providing these services, the department significantly increases their employment or self-employment prospects.

Follow-up

The Vocational Rehabilitation Department provides follow-up services to every client placed in gainful employment.

Follow-up services help ensure not only that the client's rehabilitation is successful but also that both the client and the employer are satisfied.

The client's counselor remains available to the client even after that client begins work in order to assist the client should any problems arise.

B. The Center for Comprehensive Programs

Innovative services offered by the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department at its Center for Comprehensive Programs in West Columbia provide new opportunities for people with severe physical disabilities.

Here a team of rehabilitation specialists administers thorough client evaluations and provides services such as physical therapy, occupational therapy, recreation therapy, psychological services, rehabilitation engineering services, adaptive aquatics, pain management and independent living services. Integrating these services enables the center to offer creative, realistic approaches to vocational rehabilitation.

The following components make up the Center for Comprehensive Programs: the Barrier-Free Model Home, the Evaluation Center, the Computer Training Program, the Independent Living Program, the Muscular Development Program and the Rehabilitation Engineering Program.

Barrier-Free Model Home

The center features a model home designed and built to demonstrate ways people with mobility difficulties might make their own homes more accessible.

The 1,800-square-foot home's entrance, interior and patio are free of architectural barriers, while the interior demonstrates numerous features which make a home more accessible for people with physical disabilities.

For instance, the lowered position of the thermostat and all the light switches, the raised electrical outlets, the added grab bars, and the wide doorways are all part of the design.

Commercially-available appliances, furniture and other devices have been carefully selected to show how easily an individual can make a home more livable for someone with limited mobility and dexterity.

The home is open during normal business hours and by appointment for tours and consultation with a knowledgeable professional.

Evaluation Center

The nucleus of the Center for Comprehensive Programs is the Evaluation Center. This center currently serves up to 30 resident clients from across the state in addition to 20 day clients from the Midlands area.

In the Evaluation Center clients undergo intense vocational evaluation in conjunction with other specialized services for the purpose of determining the client's vocational potential.

In addition to a special services coordinator and two vocational evaluators, staff includes an adjustment specialist, a psychologist, two occupational therapists, nurses and dietary staff.

The center also offers a four-week residential/day Pain Management Program and an Industrial Rehabilitation Program.

In the Pain Management Program, individuals who could no longer work or enjoy daily activities because of their recurring pain learn appropriate ways to manage that pain through education, relaxation techniques, exercise and proper body mechanics. The success of this Pain Management Program is evident in the number of people who have been able to rejoin the work force and resume a more normal life-style.

During fiscal year 1991-1992, 153 individuals participated in the Pain Management Program.

In the Industrial Rehabilitation Program, implemented in the fall of 1990, the department serves individuals who have a recent musculoskeletal injury. By simulating job tasks and using work-hardening techniques, the program strives to physically condition these individuals so that they can return to work. There were 62 clients served in the Industrial Rehabilitation Program during fiscal year 1991-1992.

The Evaluation Center served a total of 513 South Carolinians with severe disabilities during fiscal year 1991-1992.

Computer Training Program

The Computer Training Program has evolved from its initial mission, to train people with severe disabilities as computer programmers, into a multi-faceted program which simultaneously trains people with severe disabilities in programming, computer assisted drafting and automated office occupations.

The program operates within a modern Vocational Training Center adjacent to an 18-room dormitory for trainees from across the state.

An active Business Advisory Council, composed of business, education and government executives, assists the department in screening candidates, selecting students, developing curricula, evaluating student performance, and placing trainees in internships and permanent employment.

The Association of Rehabilitation Programs in Data Processing once again honored the Computer Training Program for its 100 percent placement rate

for programmer trainees. This is the sixth time this program has received this national award in the eight years the association has presented it.

In fiscal year 1991-1992 three clients finished computer programmer training, six completed the automated office occupations course and 11 received training in computer assisted drafting.

Independent Living Program

Funded by a federal grant from the U.S. Department of Education, the Independent Living Program is completing its 13th successful year serving individuals with more severe disabilities from the four county target area.

The major objective of the Independent Living Program is to impact positively upon the lives of the severely disabled population and their primary care givers. Although most of these individuals have little expectation of securing competitive employment, the Independent Living Program offers services geared toward increasing their independence in activities of daily living, thereby increasing their self-esteem and often decreasing the demand for care givers and attendants.

In fiscal year 1991-1992, the Independent Living Program had 54 new referrals and developed 47 independent living plans. The case load totals 134, referral and active.

Staff provided information and/or other miscellaneous services to another 2,588 individuals.

The Independent Living Program continues to operate a much needed and successful equipment loan program. The program added new equipment and loaned 275 pieces of equipment to 219 individuals during fiscal year 1991-1992.

Complementing services offered by the Independent Living staff, a group of consumers offers peer counseling. These individuals help plan activities (seminars, etc.) and visit people with disabilities to offer their support.

As a result, the Independent Living Program sponsored a seminar on home security and began planning another on self defense, topics identified as needed by surveying people with disabilities. These cooperative seminars help persons with disabilities recognize and utilize available resources in their work toward greater independence.

The program also worked with builders, draftsmen, architects and owners of apartment complexes to communicate the housing needs of people with disabilities.

It conducted an accessibility survey of gasoline stations in the Columbia area.

The program started a Multiple Sclerosis Support Group which continues to meet regularly.

And the consumer group also participated in the South Carolina State Fair to increase awareness of the Independent Living Program.

Muscular Development Program

During its fourth year of operation, the Muscular Development Center increased service provision 29 percent by serving 1,095 clients.

Enhancement of programs was evidenced by an increase in teaching, particularly in the areas of nutrition and fitness education.

The special needs of wheelchair users were a priority in decisions to upgrade equipment and programs in response to the increased client use of the MDC.

Coordinated service provision between physical therapy and rehabilitation engineering continued to ensure that clients' equipment needs were professionally and competently met.

The program continued its mission to evaluate clients, train clients, and improve the physical skills and fitness of clients with physical disabilities to enhance their employment potential.

Rehabilitation Engineering Program

The Vocational Rehabilitation Department initiated the Rehabilitation Engineering Program in 1987 to assist its vocational rehabilitation counselors by selectively applying engineering skills and technology to help their clients overcome employment barriers related to their disabilities.

Rehabilitation engineering looks at the physical barriers that individuals with disabilities encounter and uses an engineering approach toward helping those individuals on the job, at home, etc.

In this process, the rehabilitation engineer first identifies the client's need(s) related to his or her ability to perform a required task.

Then, the engineer applies the appropriate technology to address that need. Such applications may include the purchase of commercially-available aids and devices, the design and fabrication of custom devices, or the application of ergonomic principles.

The vocational rehabilitation counselor refers clients to the engineering program for one or more of four primary services: job accommodation, adaptive seating, home accessibility, and mobility aids.

The rehabilitation engineer, a mechanical technician and an administrative specialist provide these services.

The program operates from a facility which includes clinical work space, staff offices and a mechanical shop complete with fabrication tools.

The program provided services to 211 referrals, an increase of 33 percent over the previous year: 116 in adaptive seating, 72 in home accessibility, 139 in job accommodation and 110 prescriptions for mobility aids. (Some clients received a combination of services.)

This year's projects included the development of a computer loaner program used by clients with severe disabilities who are students. Once identified by the rehabilitation engineering staff as needing home access to a personal computer in order to effectively compete in their school work, the agency's

Data Processing Division puts together a system for them to use while they are in school.

The rehabilitation engineer presented a number of workshops and teleconferences dealing with the Americans with Disabilities Act. He also asked consulted with a number of businesses in South Carolina on compliance with ADA.

Program staff worked with evaluation staff at the Evaluation Center to develop a job simulation for a client with carpal tunnel syndrome. This involved visiting the job site, then duplicating the kinds of tasks performed on the job in the Evaluation Center. This required the fabrication of devices similar to those used on the job, and the subsequent setup of a duplicate work station.

C. Work Training Centers

The 20 community-based work training centers the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department operates allow the department to coordinate, develop and provide comprehensive rehabilitation services to South Carolinians with disabilities in their own communities.

Each center, built from a prototype, combines the area office and a work training center. The centers serve all disability groups and provide vocational assessment as well as personal, social and work adjustment training.

Vocational assessment, provided by the staff at the center, includes intelligence, aptitude, interest, and achievement testing; with hands-on work sample administration and actual work evaluation. The Vocational Rehabilitation Department uses these methods to identify a client's limitations, assets and employment potential.

The center also provides comprehensive adjustment training which may include personal living skills groups, world of work classes, activities of daily living classes, and work adjustment through the utilization of contract activities, academic classes and other services.

Vocational rehabilitation counselors serving the area's citizens refer clients to the work training center. Most of these clients need adjustment training services to accommodate and/or overcome their vocational disabilities.

The department uses these centers to build solid, mutually beneficial relationships with businesses — relationships that benefit the client, the department and the business.

The clients benefit from the real-work training experiences which help to develop worker traits that persons with disabilities need to succeed in competitive employment. Contract work performed for business and industry provides this needed experience.

These clients learn how to be productive workers by learning about time cards, production tickets, proper use of lunch hours and break times, communicating with their supervisors, relationships with co-workers, building endurance, etc.

Both the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department and business and industry in South Carolina benefit from this close relationship.

Business and industry get job-ready employees — employees who have received extensive training in both work skills and good work behaviors.

Employers often receive tax benefits for employing workers with disabilities.

Many employers subcontract with the Vocational Rehabilitation Department by providing contract work to the centers for use in the real-work training of individuals with disabilities.

These employers find that the center's clients can not only perform the work required in these contracts but also that their work often exceeds the employers' quality expectations and that they often save money.

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department owns center buildings in the following locations:

Aiken: 855 York Street, N.E.

Anderson: 3001 Mall Road

Beaufort: Highway #170

Camden: 15 Battleship Road Extension

Charleston: 4360 Dorchester Road

Columbia: 1330 Boston Avenue, West Columbia

Conway: 3009 4th Avenue

Florence: W. Darlington Street at Jody

Greenville: 105 Parkins Mill Road

Greenwood: 2345 Laurens Highway

Lancaster: Roddey Drive

Laurens: Laurens-Clinton Highway #76, Clinton

Marlboro: Route 4, Box 66, Bennettsville

Oconee-Pickens: 1951 Wells Highway, Seneca

Orangeburg: 780 Joe S. Jeffords Highway, S.E.

Rock Hill: 1020 Heckle Boulevard

Spartanburg: 353 South Church Street

Sumter: 1760 North Main Street

Walterboro: 521 Recold Road

In fiscal year 1991–1992, these centers served 8,014 persons, with a statewide average daily attendance of 1,163.

D. Rehabilitation Services

Center for Rehabilitation Technology Services

The Vocational Rehabilitation Department operates the Center for Rehabilitation Technology Services (CRTS) with funding from the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research, an agency of the U.S. Department of Education.

The center assesses the need for, improves and expands the application of technology related services to persons with disabilities and develops test models of delivery systems for rehabilitation technology services in South Carolina.

Rehabilitation technology or assistive technology offers increased personal independence in education, employment, independent living activities and recreation to people with disabilities. Assistive technology involves the use of aids and devices to help persons with disabilities perform basic tasks such as driving a car, eating and speaking.

The center works with numerous outside agencies and programs to address the needs of South Carolinians of all ages and with any type of disability by providing information, training and technical services.

The Technology Demonstration Center (TDC), a hands-on learning and product review center, features adaptive aids and devices, put together for consumers with disabilities, their families and friends, health care professionals, and other interested people. The center was made possible through funding provided by the South Carolina Developmental Disabilities Council, the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research and the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department.

Cooperative Statewide Facilities

The Vocational Rehabilitation Department operates cooperative programs in numerous school districts and institutions of other state agencies.

These programs, located across the state, allow the department to reach persons with substance abuse/dependence problems, inmates with disabilities, veterans with disabilities, hospital patients, persons with mental illness, and high school and post-secondary level students with disabilities.

A list of other state agencies' facilities where the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department operates a cooperative program follows:

G. Werber Bryan Psychiatric Hospital, Columbia

Medical University Hospital Facilities, Charleston

Amputee Clinic

Cardio-Vascular Facility

Peripheral Vascular Facility

Psychiatric Rehabilitation Facility

Referral Unit

Speech and Hearing Facility

Earle E. Morris Jr. Alcohol and Drug Addiction Treatment Center,
Columbia

Patrick B. Harris Psychiatric Hospital, Anderson

Public Offender Facilities

Alcohol Treatment Unit, Columbia

Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Release Center, Greenville

Campbell Work Center, Columbia

Coastal Work Center, Charleston

MacDougall Correction Center, Ridgeville

State Park Work Unit, Columbia

Watkins Pre-Release Center, Columbia

South Carolina Department of Youth Services, Columbia

South Carolina State Hospital, Columbia

VA Hospital/VR Facility, Charleston

Wil Lou Gray Opportunity School, West Columbia

William S. Hall Psychiatric Institute, Columbia

Public Offender Project

In its Public Offender Project, the Vocational Rehabilitation Department provides vocational rehabilitation services to incarcerated public offenders and ex-offenders with physical or mental disabilities.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Department operates this program in cooperation with the South Carolina Department of Corrections and the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services in order to prepare offenders with disabilities for employment.

Last year, the Vocational Rehabilitation Department initiated or continued service to 6,205 public offenders and rehabilitated 1,325.

As needed, the department provides assessment, counseling and guidance, personal and social adjustment, placement, training, and follow-up services.

The South Carolina Department of Corrections now operates seven work centers and two pre-release centers. The Vocational Rehabilitation Department works in most of these centers helping the client return to the community and providing follow-up services once the client has returned.

Since the public offender with a disability receives services while incarcerated and after release, that public offender receives the reinforcement necessary to enhance his or her successful rehabilitation.

Counselors, located in strategic areas of the state, serve primarily those vocational rehabilitation clients released from various institutions within the correctional setting.

Public Schools Program

Through cooperative agreements with the Department of Education and local school districts, the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department provides rehabilitation services to students with mental or physical disabilities which affect their ability to work. These services ensure their effective transition from school to the adult work world.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Department supplies the staff to provide vocational rehabilitation services and to direct program operations as well as the staff to perform vocational evaluation studies and hold adjustment classes.

The schools provide space for the programs and certified special education or vocational teachers.

In addition, the vocational rehabilitation counselors help with job placement after the students finish high school and after the vocational rehabilitation counselor determines they are ready for the labor market.

At this time, all of South Carolina's school districts have some or all of the four components a comprehensive program can possess: (1) a vocational rehabilitation counselor in the local vocational rehabilitation area office who serves as a liaison between the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department and the school district and who handles all the district's referrals, (2) an on-site vocational rehabilitation counselor, (3) an evaluation/adjustment specialist, and (4) a work production component.

With or without such comprehensive programs, the Vocational Rehabilitation Department serves all school districts from the area office closest to the district.

In the work production component, businesses and industries enter into contracts with the Vocational Rehabilitation Department. These contracts usually involve production or assembly line type work. In this component the students can then establish good work habits and gain training for the job market — in addition to making money based on the amount of work they produce.

Any student who meets the general eligibility requirements of the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department is eligible.

A program of services is also available for youth out of school. In this program the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department may return these individuals to school, may place them in on-the-job training, or may place them in some specialized vocational training program in keeping with their abilities and interests.

For most participating students, these programs are their first real orientation to and success in the world of work.

Social Security and Supplemental Security Income Disability Recipients

Since the beginning of the disability programs, the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department has served eligible Social Security disability beneficiaries and Supplemental Security Income disability recipients.

And, with the help of the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department, many Social Security disability beneficiaries and Supplemental Security Income disability recipients with severe disabilities return to the labor market no longer needing Social Security benefits or Supplemental Security Income payments.

South Carolina Assistive Technology Project

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department, with funding from a grant awarded by the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR), an arm of the U.S. Department of Education, has established the South Carolina Assistive Technology Project. Funding is provided by the Technology Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-407). The purpose is to develop and implement a consumer-responsive statewide program of technology-related assistance for individuals with disabilities.

(Assistive technology is the use of aids, devices and specialized services to enhance the ability of persons with disabilities to function more independently.)

Through the project, physically challenged citizens and those who live or work with them receive the following services: information and referral, training, technology services, and funding resource information. These centralized statewide resources will be provided through four regional technology service areas that promote easy access to services for citizens throughout the state.

Youth Services

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department, in cooperation with the South Carolina Department of Youth Services, provides rehabilitation services to eligible youth with physical or mental disabilities within the Department of Youth Services Correctional Facilities.

As a result of this agreement, 360 Department of Youth Services students within the Department of Youth Services Correctional Facilities received vocational rehabilitation services in fiscal year 1991-1992.

E. Specific Disability Target Programs

Substance Abuse/Dependence

During the 1991–1992 fiscal year, the Vocational Rehabilitation Department initiated or continued service to 4,893 clients disabled by alcohol abuse or dependence and 3,471 disabled by other drug abuse or dependence.

Of these, the department successfully rehabilitated 1,170 persons with alcohol abuse or dependence problems and 739 persons with other drug abuse or dependence problems.

Two treatment centers administered by the Vocational Rehabilitation Department provide inpatient therapy to the substance abuser. Palmetto Center in Florence served 567 residents this past year, while Holmesview Center, located in Greenville, served 359.

Both centers support the referring vocational rehabilitation field counselors who assume responsibility for follow-up services once the client returns home.

The centers, which serve as major treatment resources for employed workers in danger of losing their jobs due to substance abuse or dependence problems, provide a much needed service for the employee as well as the employer.

Both Palmetto Center and Holmesview Center conduct Community Training Seminars for local community professionals and lay persons.

Both centers also operate outpatient and family treatment groups.

Vocational rehabilitation counselors and mental health counselors also use the Earle E. Morris Alcohol and Drug Addiction Treatment Center for clients needing inpatient therapy for the misuse of alcohol and other drugs. A vocational rehabilitation unit at the center provides clients with comprehensive vocational assessment and personal and social adjustment training services.

The programs for treatment of alcohol and drug abuse or dependence use other community resources such as Alcoholics Anonymous and county commissions on alcohol and drug abuse to augment their effectiveness.

Cardiac Rehabilitation Program

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department in cooperation with the South Carolina Medical Association and the American Heart Association South Carolina Affiliate Inc. provide specialized vocational rehabilitation services within cardiac rehabilitation programs throughout the state.

The recovering cardiac patient may find it difficult to return to his old job responsibilities after treatment for cardiovascular disease. Or, his old job may not be waiting for him because his employer lacked an understanding of heart disease and the limitations the employee may experience after treatment.

A certified cardiac program must include a vocational rehabilitation counselor to provide services that will enhance the patient/client's ability to return to productive activity. Each vocational rehabilitation counselor who works with the cardiac program has expertise in the effects of cardiac disabilities on employment.

Based on the cardiac patient's vocational profile, as well as the medical recommendation of the cardiac rehabilitation team and the client's referring physician, a prescription for the client's complete rehabilitation is developed.

In addition to providing the usual vocational rehabilitation services, the vocational rehabilitation counselor works with the cardiac patient and helps that patient maintain job stability, identify alternative job opportunities, recognize stress factors on the job, make dietary and life-style changes, and even modify behaviors on the job, in recreation and in social situations.

At the present time, the department has cooperative statements of understanding with cardiac rehabilitation units in 22 hospitals.

During fiscal year 1991-1992, the Vocational Rehabilitation Department initiated or continued service to 507 persons from cardiac rehabilitation programs. Of those, 411 returned to suitable employment as a result of the services provided.

Deaf and Hearing Impaired Program

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department administers a program for the deaf and hearing impaired which uses specially trained staff members located throughout the state.

These staff members receive extensive training in communication skills for conversing with deaf persons, as well as training in the audiological, psychological and vocational problems of persons with hearing impairments.

These staff members include:

- State Coordinator for Deaf Services
- Counselors
- Evaluators/Adjustment Specialists
- Production Coordinators
- Rehabilitation Aide
- Rehabilitation Assistants

Physicians, schools for students with physical disabilities, artificial audiological appliance companies, educational institutions, interested individuals, deaf consumers and other human service related programs all referred clients to the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department's program for the deaf and hearing impaired in fiscal year 1991-1992.

Cases accepted for services under the program included the following:

	Services initiated and continued:	Rehabilitated:
Deafness, pre-lingual	324	47
Deafness, pre-vocational	71	12
Deafness, post-vocational	34	11
Hard of hearing, pre-lingual	361	85
Hard of hearing, pre-vocational	311	73
Hard of hearing, post-vocational	<u>534</u>	<u>176</u>
Total	1,635	404

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department continues to work to provide adequate services through local speech and hearing centers throughout the state and within the medical community and to become more involved with the deaf community and their organizations — thus providing a channel of communication between the Vocational Rehabilitation Department and the hearing impaired population.

Mental Illness

The Vocational Rehabilitation Department provides vocational rehabilitation services to clients with mental illness from the institutional programs and community agencies of the Department of Mental Health and other service providers.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Department has developed cooperative programs with the South Carolina Department of Mental Health to serve individuals in the Earle E. Morris Alcohol and Drug Addiction Center, G. Werber Bryan Psychiatric Hospital, Patrick B. Harris Psychiatric Hospital, South Carolina State Hospital, William S. Hall Psychiatric Institute and the community.

During fiscal year 1991–1992, the Vocational Rehabilitation Department initiated or continued services to 14,626 people and rehabilitated 2,631 people diagnosed as having mental illness, excluding those with alcohol, drug addiction and drug abuse problems.

F. Disability Determination Division

The Disability Determination Division processes Social Security and Supplemental Security Income disability claims under the provisions of the Social Security Act.

Individuals receive benefits under the above programs when physical or mental impairment prevents the performance of substantial gainful work activity.

Under both programs, benefits normally continue until the individual medically recovers or returns to work. Under work incentive provisions now

contained in the Social Security regulations, however, an individual whose medical condition has not changed substantially but who is attempting to return to work may continue to receive benefit payments and medical insurance coverage for an extended period of time.

The disability decision is made by a team consisting of a professional Disability Examiner and a State Agency Medical Consultant. These professional personnel are trained in the careful and objective evaluation of medical and vocational factors under the requirements of the Social Security Act. It is their responsibility to ensure that sound medical evidence is obtained, that vocational factors are considered when appropriate, and that the decision to allow or deny benefits meets all requirements of Social Security law and regulations.

The division operates from Regional Offices in Charleston, Columbia and Greenville with a fourth location in West Columbia housing the Administrative offices and the Appeals and State Claims Unit.

The Appeals and State Claims Unit handles a number of specialized functions on a wide range of federal and state workloads.

The unit coordinates medical development on claims pending before Administrative Law Judges in SSA Offices of Hearings and Appeals. In addition, Hearing Officers assigned to the unit conduct face-to-face hearings in claims involving potential termination of benefits. All claims being processed under special provisions resulting from decisions by U.S. District or Circuit Courts are handled in the unit.

The State Claims Section of the unit processes a large number of claims filed under the provisions of various state programs. Through an agreement with the S.C. Retirement System, claims for total and permanent disability and long-term disability benefits filed by state, county and municipal workers are handled by the unit.

Claims for Medicaid coverage under the "Aged, Blind and Disabled," the "Medically Needy," and the "AIDS Waiver" programs are processed by the unit for the State Health and Human Services Finance Commission.

Claims for homestead exemption based on total and permanent disability are processed by the unit for the Comptroller General's Office under the provisions of the Homestead Exemption Act.

During the past fiscal year, the Disability Determination Division processed over 60,000 claims for disability benefits. Included were disability determinations made under the various state programs discussed above.

At the end of 1991, there were more than 59,100 disabled workers and over 24,000 spouses and children of those workers receiving benefits totaling over \$39,000,000 each month under the Title II (Social Security) program. More than 64,000 disabled individuals received more than \$21,000,000 each month under the Title XVI (Supplemental Security Income) program.

In addition to monthly cash payments, recipients of disability benefits under Title II are eligible for Medicare coverage and recipients of SSI disability benefits are eligible for Medicaid coverage.

Payments to South Carolina medical service providers under those programs exceed \$12,647,000 per month for Medicare and \$12,496,000 per month for Medicaid.

The operating cost for the Disability Determination Division was \$12,862,141 with total benefit payments and medical coverage to South Carolinians under these vital programs now exceeding one billion dollars each year.

In addition to disability determination, disability examiners also review each claim to determine the rehabilitation potential of the individual.

Because of the large number of disability cases processed, the division is an important source of referrals for individuals with disabilities who are not prepared to go directly into the work force. By considering rehabilitation potential as an integral part of the disability evaluation process, the department is able to act promptly in providing needed services through the vocational rehabilitation program.

Through the rehabilitation services provided by the department, beneficiaries have a greatly enhanced likelihood of returning to employment and leaving the benefit rolls.



IX. Expenditures

A. The Cost of Rehabilitation

The average cost for rehabilitation per person last year was \$5,107 — only a fraction of the annual cost per case at many state institutions such as hospitals, prisons and treatment centers.

A number of advisory committees and boards serve as an invaluable resource to the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department in the planning and delivery of services to South Carolinians with disabilities.

The department also uses volunteers in other areas such as recreation in residential and other facilities.

B. Annual Expense

The total operating expense of the Vocational Rehabilitation Department during fiscal year 1991–1992 totaled \$64,209,393.

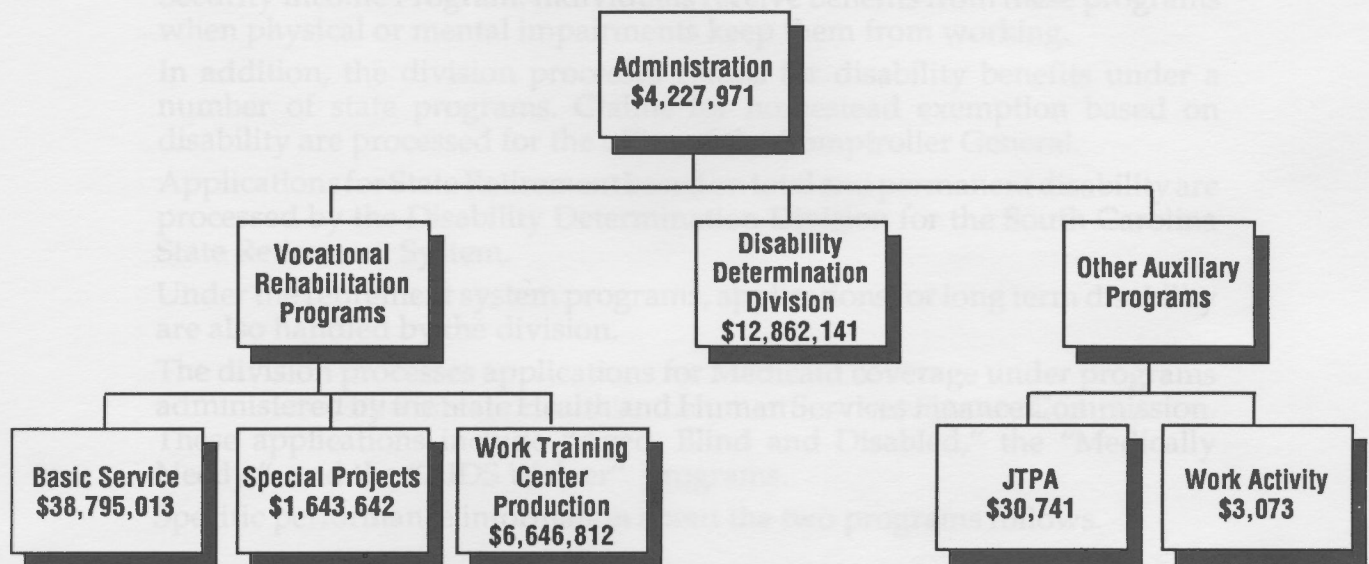
Of this amount, the department spent \$59,981,422 or 93 percent for “services to individuals.”

The “services to individuals” category includes money spent on the counseling and placement of clients (including professional and clerical salaries), diagnostic procedures and surgery, treatment, prosthetic appliances, hospitalization, training, equipment and licenses for clients, and the determinations of disability for SSA recipients.

The department spent the remaining \$4,227,971 or seven percent on administration of the department.

This administration category includes administrative and clerical salaries, travel, communications, supplies, public information, rent, office maintenance, equipment, staff training, and data processing.

Below is a breakdown of expenditures for fiscal year 1991–1992:



X. Changes in Enabling Legislation

During fiscal year 1991-1992, there were no changes in legislation affecting the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department.



XI. Efficiency and Effectiveness, Act 189, Section 129.50

Act 189, Section 129.50

"Each agency of state government shall include in their annual report to the General Assembly a listing of agency programs in order of priority importance to the mission of the agency. The reports shall further contain efficiency and effectiveness measures regarding the performance of each agency program, including measures which compare actual performance for the fiscal year being reported to the actual performance of the previous fiscal year. The Budget and Control Board shall develop uniform criteria for the efficiency and effectiveness measures to be included in the report."

Response

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department is made up of the vocational rehabilitation client services program and the services of the Disability Determination Division.

The Disability Determination Division processes Social Security disability claims under the provisions of the Social Security Act and the Supplemental Security Income Program. Individuals receive benefits from these programs when physical or mental impairments keep them from working.

In addition, the division processes claims for disability benefits under a number of state programs. Claims for homestead exemption based on disability are processed for the office of the Comptroller General.

Applications for State Retirement based on total and permanent disability are processed by the Disability Determination Division for the South Carolina State Retirement System.

Under the retirement system programs, applications for long term disability are also handled by the division.

The division processes applications for Medicaid coverage under programs administered by the State Health and Human Services Finance Commission. These applications include "Aged, Blind and Disabled," the "Medically Needy," and the "AIDS Waiver" programs.

Specific performance information about the two programs follows.

A. Vocational Rehabilitation

South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department offices across the state provide vocational rehabilitation services to South Carolinians with disabilities.

These services help prepare clients for and find suitable employment.

During fiscal year 1991–1992, 8,194 South Carolinians with disabilities were successfully rehabilitated.

Eligibility

Any individual who has a physical or mental disability which, for that individual, constitutes or results in a substantial handicap to employment — but for which there is a reasonable expectation that with vocational rehabilitation services that individual could be employed — is eligible to receive services from the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department.

Programs

The department operates a network of offices which include vocational rehabilitation centers throughout the state, two substance abuse/dependence rehabilitation centers, and a comprehensive rehabilitation complex in West Columbia for South Carolinians with severe physical disabilities.

In addition, it offers services to the deaf and hearing impaired and operates cooperative programs with other state agencies, including the Department of Mental Health, Worker's Compensation Commission, Department of Corrections and the public schools.

The department teaches basic skills in Vocational Rehabilitation Work Training Centers throughout the state through special programs with Adult Education.

The department also emphasizes special job placement efforts, through training projects with industry and employee intervention efforts.

Program Objectives

1. To serve at or above the national average of the number of persons with disabilities rehabilitated per 100,000 population.
2. To rehabilitate at or above the national average of the number of persons with disabilities rehabilitated per 100,000 population.
3. To serve persons with disabilities at a cost at or below the national average.
4. To rehabilitate persons with disabilities at a cost at or below the national average.

Performance Measures

<u>Effectiveness</u>	<u>National Average</u>	<u>SCVRD</u>
Persons with disabilities served per 100,000	351 (FFY '91)	768 (FFY '91)
Persons with disabilities rehabilitated per 100,000	75 (FFY '91)	229 (FFY '91)
Average cost per case for each person served	\$2,006 (FFY '90)	\$1,501 (FFY '90)
Average cost per case for each person rehabilitated	\$8,746 (FFY '90)	\$4,712 (FFY '90)

B. Disability Determination Division

Program Objectives

1. To process claims within an average processing time at or below the national average in federal fiscal year 1991-1992.
2. To maintain an accuracy rate of 95 percent on all claim types during federal fiscal year 1991-1992.
3. To maintain production per work year at or above the regional or national average during federal fiscal year 1991-1992.
4. To maintain medical development costs at or below regional or national average during federal fiscal year 1991-1992.
5. To maintain a cost per case of \$286 or below in federal fiscal year 1991-1992.

Performance Measures

Actual performance in federal fiscal year 1991-1992

	<u>Accuracy Rate (%)</u>	<u>Processing Time (Days)</u>	<u>Production Per FTE</u>	<u>Medical Cost Per Case</u>	<u>Average Cost Per Case</u>
S.C.	96.0%	72.1	254.1	\$51.83	\$242
Region	95.8%	65.1	249.9	\$77.80	\$271
U.S.	94.8%	82.1	234.5	\$85.42	\$327

XII. Appendices

Appendix A Characteristics of the Rehabilitated

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department successfully rehabilitated 8,194 people during fiscal year 1991-1992.

At the time of referral the following were the characteristics of the 8,194:

- 73.7 percent were unemployed
- 14.6 percent were in tax-supported institutions
- 50.2 percent were dependent on family and friends for their livelihood
- 40.1 percent had less than a 12th grade education
- 62.6 percent were male
- 58.7 percent were white
- 41.0 percent were black
- .3 percent other racial categories

Appendix B Disabilities

Rehabilitation of people with disabilities pays off as those with disabilities become productive.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Department provided services to persons disabled by many different types of physical and mental disabilities.

The 8,194 individuals rehabilitated by the Vocational Rehabilitation Department last year had the following disabilities:

<u>Type of Disability</u>	<u>Number Rehabilitated</u>
Mental Illness	4,540
Mental Retardation	811
Orthopedic Deformity	973
Heart and Circulatory Conditions	599
Hearing Impairments	404
Epilepsy and Nervous Disorders	280
Allergy, Endocrine Disorders	197
Visual Impairments	75
Absence of Limbs	72
Digestive System Disorders	41
Speech Impairments	20
Genito-urinary System Disorders	29
Respiratory Diseases	35
Blood Diseases	19
Cancer	9
Other	90

For More Information

For more information about the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department or vocational rehabilitation services feel free to contact your local Vocational Rehabilitation Department office or:

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Post Office Box 15
West Columbia, South Carolina 29171-0015
(803) 822-5300

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department does not discriminate in the delivery of services or in employment.

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department offers equal opportunity in its employment and provision of services without regard to a person's race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age or disability in accordance with federal and state law.

Total Number of Documents Printed	<u>600</u>
Cost Per Unit	\$ <u>1.45</u>
Printing Cost - S.C. State Budget & Control Board (up to 255 copies)	\$ <u>379.51</u>
Printing Cost - Individual Agency (requesting over 255 copies and/or halftones)	\$ <u>488.60</u>
Total Printing Cost	\$ <u>868.11</u>

